Gazette of the United States, and Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

109

NUMBER 2296.] PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 1, 1800. [VOLUME XVII.

☞ The price of this Gazette is EIGHT DOLLARS per annum to Subscribers residing in the city of Philadelphia. All others pay one Dollar additional, for enclosing and directing; and unless some person in this city will become answerable for the subscription, it must be paid Six Months in Advance.

**** No Subscription will be received for a shorter term than six months.*

MATTHEW M'CONNELL

Having opened an Office in Chesnut street,

(A few doors above Fourth)

At No. 141,

AND *again* commences the Business of Negociations in the various kinds of *Public Stock, Bills of Exchange, &c. &c.* Engages to do every thing in his power to give satisfaction to those who may think proper to employ him. He means to confine his transactions to the *Agency and Commission* line, in all such business as is common to the profession.

The purchase and sale of *Houses and Lots* in and near the City will be attended to, and also *of Lands*, when that business again revives.

November 19. d2w(D5 d8)

JOHN MILLER, Junr.

No. 80 *Dock, near Third street,*

HAS FOR SALE,

Cossaes,
Mamoodies,
Taffaties,
Striped Doreas,
Tangibs,
Patna and
Santipoor Handkerchiefs.

The foregoing will be sold very low in order to close sales.

ALSO,

A FEW PACKAGES OF

German Goods,

Suitable to the West India Market;

Received by the Fair American from Hamburgh.

October 25.

TO BE SOLD BY

JESSE & ROBERT WAIN.

Old Port Wine, in pipes, hhds. and qr. casks,

Also Landing at their Wharf

From on board the ship Edward from Lisbon.

Lisbon Wine, in pipes and qr. casks.

june 25 §

ROSS AND SIMSON,

HAVE FOR SALE,

3000 pieces 1st and 2d quality Russia Duck,
100 pieces Ravens Duck (superior)
Boston Beef in Barrels,
A few bale Bengal { COSSAS / HUMHUMS.
1100 bushels St Martins Salt.

apr 11 §

Southern Mails.

THE Mails for all the Offices on the main line, between this Office and Petersburg, Virginia, will be closed here every day, (Sundays excepted) at half past 7 o'clock, A. M. And the Mails for the Post Towns on the main line, through North-Carolina, South-Carolina and Georgia as far as Savannah, will be closed with the Southern Mails every Monday, Wednesday and Friday. The water Mails between this and Charleston are discontinued.

Post Office, Philadelphia, }
December 30, 1799. } dtf.

Taxes of Lycoming County.

JOHN KIDD, Treasurer,

BY Direction of the *Commissioners* of Lycoming county, attends at Philadelphia to receive the Taxes assessed upon unseated Lands in that County, from the holders thereof, in this City. Those who have filed with the Commissioners, statements of their Lands, are requested to call upon him, to know the amount of Taxes thereon, and pay them; otherwise, before his leaving the City, they will be put into the hands of the Sheriff for collection, agreeably to the act for raising county rates and levies Those who have not filed statements of their lands with the Commissioners, and are desirous of having it done, to prevent sales without previous personal Notice, may file with the above Treasurer, their lists, stating the quantities returned, number and dates of the warrants and names of the warrantees, under which they hold their lands. He will attend at Mr. Joseph Hardy's No 98, Market street for this purpose until the 18th instant.

November 9.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

DESERTED

FROM the Marine Barracks on the night of the 14th inst.—JOHN OSBORN, born in the town of Bedford, West Chester county and state of New York, aged 22 years, 9 months, 5 feet 8 and a quarter inches high, grey eyes (long qued) light hair, ruddy complexion, pock marked, by trade a Shoemaker. Enlisted by Lieutenant Reynolds in Stephen's Town, near Albany the 25th of June last. Had on and took with him a short round blue cloth coat with a red cape, a blue cloth coatee, a few white waistcoats, a long grey mixed cloth coat and breeches, a pair of boots, a chocolate coloured great coat trimmed with black hair plush, a furr hat half worn, and two silver watches, one a middle size, the other small. He may impose himself on some family or gentleman as a waiter, as he has acted in that capacity—Whoever apprehends said Deserter, and secures him in jail, sends him to Headquarters, or delivers him to any of the Marine officers, or any officer of the army of the United States shall receive the above reward and all reasonable charges.

J. S. LEWIS,
Adjutant Marine Corps.

January 16.

UNSEATED LANDS.

THE OWNERS

OF Unseated Lands in Westmoreland county Pennsylvania, are hereby notified, that unless the Taxes due on said lands for 1798, are paid into the hands of *John Brandon, Esq* treasurer of said county, on or before the 20th of April next, they will be advertised for sale, as the law directs

JAMES M'GREW,
HENRY ALLSHOUSE, } *Commiss.*
JEREMIAH MURRY,

January 18. d2m

NOTICE.

ALL persons having Demands against the Estate of *SAMUEL EMLEN*, late of this city, deceased, are desired to produce them for settlement; and those indebted thereto to make immediate payment to

SAMUEL EMLEN, }
THOMAS MORRIS, } Executors.

Philadelphia, 1st mo. 13th, 1800 d2w

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of *CAPTAIN KEIRAN FITZPATRICK*, mariner, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscribers; and those who have any demands against the said estate are requested to furnish their accounts for settlement to

P. FERRALL,
THOMAS M'EUEN, } Executors.

January 13, 1800. dtf

UNSEATED LANDS.

THE owners of Unseated Lands in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, are hereby notified, that unless the Taxes due on said Lands for the Years 1795, 1796, 1797, and 1798 are paid into the hands of JOHN WILKINS, Esquire, County Treasurer, on or before the 20th day of February next, they will be advertised for sale as the law directs.

Ebenezer Denny,
William Dunning, } *Commissioners.*
James Robinson,

Pittsburgh, November 5, 1799. 3m.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of JACOB THOMAS, of Washington in the State of Kentucky, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment—All persons having demands against said estate are desired to furnish their accounts legally attested to JACOB REESE,

Administrator.

Philadelphia, October 31, 1799.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of THOMAS WILSON, late of Southwark, deceased, are are requested to make immediate payment to the subscribers, and those who have any demands against the said estate are requested to furnish their accounts for settlement.

SARAH WILSON, *Administratrix.*
JOEL W. WILSON, *Administrator.*
No 295, south Front street, Southwark.

WHO HAS TO LET,

A BRICK STABLE,

sufficiently large to contain nine Horses.

ALSO,

For Sale or to Let.

A New FRAME CARRIAGE HOUSE.

Nov 1, 1799. dtf.

TO BE EXCHANGED

For a PLANTATION in New Jersey,

A VERY VALUABLE

Grist Mill and Plantation,

SITUATE in Salem county, Upper Alloway's creek township, about six miles from the town of Salem, and about one mile and a half from a landing on Alloway's creek, where shallops constantly ply to Philadelphia The Mill has two water wheels, (over-shot) two pair of stones, one of which are Burr. The bolting and hoisting gear go by water, and attached to the Mill is a large Kiln for drying corn, built upon the most approved plan; the whole mill work and bolting cloths, &c. have lately been either made new or completely repaired. The plantation consists of one hundred and fifty acres of land. The buildings exclusive of the mill house and kiln, are a large dwelling house, a barn, stables, corncrib, &c &c.

☞ For particular information apply to

RICHARD WISTAR,
No. 119 *Market Street.*

December 21 tuth&sa6w

A JOURNEYMAN PAPER MAKER,

Who can work well at the Vat,

Will meet with good encouragement by applying at No. 104 North Front Street.

December 27 dtf.

GENTEEL ACCOMMODATIONS,

For several Gentlemen,

At No. 39, North Sixth Street.

January 10. dtf.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY on Saturday evening the 13th July instant, from Colebrook Furnace, Lancaster county, a Negro Man named *Cato*, he is about 40 years of age, five feet six or seven inches high, tolerable black, with a down ill look, squints, he is a cunning artful fellow, a great liar, and very fond of strong liquor, has been brought up to the farming business, is very handy at any kind of laboring work; he took with him a number of clothing, amongst which were, one suit plain Nankeen; (some money). It is expected he has shaped his course for Philadelphia or New York.

*** The above reward will be paid for securing him in any gaol in the United States, with reasonable charges if brought home.

SAMUEL JACOBS.

Colebrook Furnace, July 16, 1799.
(O18) d6m

DANCING.

Mr. FRANCIS

OF THE NEW THEATRE,

RESPECTFULLY informs his scholars and the public in general, that he will re-commence teaching on TUESDAY the 14th instant, at the Assembly Room, South Fourth Street.

Days of tuition, Tuesdays and Thursdays.

TERMS.

Five Dollars per Month,
Ten do per Quarter,
No Entrance.

☞ For further Particulars apply to Mr. F. 70, north Eighth street.

December 21.

LANCASTER STAGES.

THE Proprietors of the Philadelphia and Lancaster line of Stages DISPATCH, return their grateful thanks to their friends and the public in general, for the past favors they have received, and inform them that in addition to the regular Line, they are provided with Carriages, sober and careful drivers, to go through between the City and Borough in two days. Those who prefer this mode of travelling can be accommodated at the Stage Office, sign of United States Eagle, Market street, Philadelphia.

Slough, Downing, Dunwoody & Co.

Nov 30. ¶ 2t—§

A YOUNG MAN

ACQUAINTED with the West India trade, wishes to be employed as a Supercargo. He will engage on moderate terms. Satisfactory recommendation will be produced.

A line directed to A. B. left at the Printing Office will be immediately attended to.

December 12

BOONETON IRON WORKS.

TO BE SOLD,

OR LEASED FOR ONE YEAR—THAT

Valuable Estate,

KNOWN by the name of the Booneton Iron Works, situate in the county of Morris in the state of New-Jersey, consisting of a Forge with four fires, a Rolling and Slitting Mill, a Grist mill with two Run of stones, and Saw mill, all in good order and now in use, together with an excellent, large, and convenient house, with out-houses of every kind; among which are an Ice house, and stone milk house, with a remarkable fine spring in it, a large Garden, and an excellent collection of Fruit, a large Orchard, and 2500 acres of wood, pasture and arable land, and a great number of stores and workmen's houses. Immediate possession will be given of houses and stores sufficient for providing stock the present winter, and possession of the whole in the spring.

For terms enquire of David B. Ogden at Newark, mr. Peter Mackie in New-York, mr. David Ford in Morris Town, or messrs. Jacob and Richard Faesch on the premises.

January 11

United States, }
Pennsylvania District. } ff.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed, issued out of the circuit court of the United States, in and for the Pennsylvania District, of the middle circuit, will be sold by public vendue at the city tavern, in Second street, in the city of Philadelphia on Monday the 17th day of March next, at 6 o'clock in the evening, all that certain tract or parcel of land, situate, lying and being on the river or creek called Lackawaxen, in the county of Wayne, containing 8000 acres and upwards; on which are erected a messuage, stables and sawmill, with the appurtenances.—The names of the original warrantees of the said tract or parcel of land were as follows.

Mordecai Roberts,	*John Till,*
Stophel Medera,	*George Wanton.*
Zachariah Ferris,	*Benjamin Hancock,*
George Till,	*Edward Wetherd,*
Thomas Wiggins,	*James Thompson,*
George Morton,	*Joseph Whitehead,*
George Streeton,	*Patrick Connelly,*
Friend Streeton,	*Thomas Griffy,*
John Oliphant,	*William Halbert.*

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Robert Lettis Hooper, deceased.

JOHN HALL, *Marshal.*

N. B. A reasonable credit will be given.

Marshal's Office,
Philadelphia, Jan. 4. } eot17M

** These two tracts do not contain the full quantity of the orignal warrants; part of them having been conveyed away.*

Ten Dollars Reward.

DESERTED from the quarters of the subscriber, an enlisted soldier, named JAMES MORISON, born in the state of Delaware, aged twenty eight, five feet seven inches high, brown complexion, blue eyes, black hair.

☞ Whoever shall take up the said deserter, and lodge him in gaol or deliver him to the subscriber, at his quarters in Filbert, between Ninth and Tenth streets, shall receive the above reward and reasonable charges.

BENJAMIN GIBBS, Jun.
Captain 10th regt. of infantry.

January 28. d2w

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from Spring Forge, in York County, a negro man, named *ISAAC*, otherwise *CUDJO*, about 21 years old, the property of Robert Coleman; Esq. He is about 5 feet 8 inches high, has a blemish in his eyes, more white in them than common, by trade a Forge man; had on and took with him a drab coloured broad cloth coat, almost new, a sailors jacket and pantaloons printed fancy cord, a swansdown striped under jacket; a rorum hat; one fine and one coarse shirt; one muslin handkerchief, sprigged, two ditto striped border, a blue Persian under jacket and two pair cotton stockings. Whoever takes up said negro and lodges him in any jail in this or any of the neigabouring states shall have the above reward or reasonable expences if brought home.

JOHN BRIEN.

Spring Forge, October 23, 1799.

N. B. As said negro formerly lived in Chester county, it is probable he may return there.

November 5

THE BEST LIKENESS

OF THE

Celebrated WASHINGTON,

Which has ever been published,

IS now offered for sale at Dickins's Book-Store, opposite Christ Church, at the moderate price of One Dollar.

January 11.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

AT

Dickins's Stationary & Book-Store,

North Second Street, opposite Christ Church,

A SUPERB EDITION OF

WASHINGTON's ADDRESS

To the People of the United States, on retiring from Public Life,

Super Royal, 8vo. (Price Two Dollars)

Ornamented with a capital Portrait by one of the first artists.

NO exertions or expence have been spared to render this publication complete, and altho' all the materials and workmanship are entirely American, the paper, printing and engraving have been allowed by good judges to excel any thing ever attempted in the United States.

DICKINS's Stationary and Book Store is removed from No. 41 Market street, to the house lately occupied by W. Cobbett, in Second street, opposite Christ church; where country store keepers and others may be constantly supplied with a complete and general assortment of every article in the book and stationary line, on the most reasonable terms.

H. Maxwell's Printing Office

IS REMOVED

To a house adjoining the back part of Dickins's Book Store, where PRINTING, in all its variety, is executed in a style of superior elegance.

January 14 tt&f tf

DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA,

TO WIT:

BE IT REMEMBERED, That on the eleventh day of January, in the twenty-fourth year of the Independence of the United States of America, COLLINSON READ and GEORGE DAVIS, of the said District, have deposited in this office, the title of a Book, the right whereof they claim as Proprietors, in the words following to wit:—

"*TEN BLANK DECLARATIONS,*

Elegantly engraved on Copper plate, viz.

1. Debt on Bond
2. —— by Assignee
3. —— on single bill
4. —— on penal bill
5. Indebitatus Assumpsit
6. Quantum Meruit
7. —— Valebant
8. On Promissory note
9. Sams by Indorsee
10. Trespass and Ejectment.

For the use of the Professors of the Law,

DRAWN BY

COLLINSON READ."

In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, intituled "An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts and Books to the Authors and Proprietors of such copies, during the time therein mentioned."

(L. S.) D. CALDWELL,
Clerk of the District of Pennsylvania.

The above declarations combining the semblance of fine writing with utility, and settled and approved by some of the first and most distinguished Law Characters in the state, are now published, and for sale at

GEORGE DAVIS's

LAW-BOOK STORE,

No. 319, HIGH-STREET.

Where always may be had, every book wanted in that line.

January 14. tuthsm.

TO BE SOLD FOR CASH,

OR EXCHANGED,

For property in the City, or within thirty miles of it,

A PLANTATION or tract of Land in Mifflin County and State of Pennsylvania, within six miles of the river Juniata, containing about 300 acres. There are about fifty acres cleared, part of which is a rich bottom, watered by a constant stream that is strong enough to work an oil or a grist mill Any person inclining to deal for it, may obtain further information by applying at the office of this gazette.

N. B. If sold, credit will be given for part of the money.

October 17, 1799. dtf

TO BE LET.

A large WHARF and STONE STORE,

In the District of Southwark,

THE same where the Frigate now lays. The Wharf has been occupied as a Lumber Yard for several years, and is very suitable for that business, being about one hundred feet front on the river. Possession will be given on the first of May next. Also, a Three Story Brick House adjoining the said wharf, possession of which may be had immediately. Enquire of

JOSHUA HUMPHREYS.

January 10. taw3w.

At a Court of Common Pleas held at Pittsburgh for the county of Allegheny, the first Monday of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety nine, before the Hon. Alexander Addison, Esquire, President and his Associates, Judges of the same Court.

ON the petition of David Wallace, a prisoner in the jail of said County, praying to be discharged according to the provisions of the acts of assembly made for the relief of insolvent debtors. The Court order that the prisoner be brought before them at Pittsburgh on the first Monday of March next, that his petition and his creditors may be then heard, and direct, that notice of his application be published in the United States and Pittsburgh Gazettes three weeks, the last of which shall be at least fifteen days before the time of hearing.

By order of the court,

JAMES BRISON, Proth'y.

Jan. 3 taw3w

PRATT & KINTZING,

No. 95 N. Water Street,

HAVE ON HAND,

[January the 1st, 1800.]

The following GOODS, entitled to Drawback, which they offer for sale at moderate Prices and liberal Credit:

150 boxes and bales Ticklenburghs, Hempen Linens and Oznabrigs,
50 boxes Patterbornes or white Rolls,
25 ditto Bielfield Linen,
11 ditto Creas and Creas a la Morlaix,
2 ditto Britannias,
Brown Rolls,
Ditto Hessans,
Polish Rolls,
Bed Ticks,
Seamois, Arabias,
Empty Bags, Oil Cloths,
Shoes and Slippers,
Soal and Upper Leather,
Quills and Sealing Wax,
A package Gold and Silver Watches,
8 casks Hoes,
20 casks Nails, assorted, from 3 to 20,
16 casks Ironmongery, assorted,
13 pipes old Port Wine,
25 boxes Tumblers, assorted,
200 boxes best Hamburg Window Glass, 8 by 10, &c. &c.
1 chest assorted Looking Glasses,
Several large elegant Ditto,
50 kegs Pearl Barley,
A few tons Roll Brimstone;
20 kegs Yellow Ochre,
A few barrels Naval Stores,
1500 empty Demijohns,
6 hogsheads Coffee Mills,
10 hhds. Hogs Bristles, first and second quality,
40 tons Russian Hemp,
Holland Steel,
2 hhds Dutch Glue,
Toys, Lentilles, Slates and Pencils,
Tapes, Blocking Twine, Stone Pickling Pots, &c. &c.

January 4. d&w3w

THE FOLLOWING

VALUABLE LANDS

Will be offered for sale, at the Merchants Coffee House in this city, between the hours of six and eight in the evening of SATURDAY the twenty-second of March next.

In the County of GLYNN and State of GEORGIA—all patented in tracts of 1000 acres.

7,000 Acres at the confluence of Frederica and Turtle river, and head of St. Simon's sound, near the town of Brunswick.
282,000 Acres on the waters of the great and little Satilla rivers, and of Buffaloe creek.
41,000 Near the above described tracts.
25,000 Near the above described tracts.
280,000 Acres on the waters of the great Satilla and Alatahama.
247,000 Acres on the same waters.
50,000 Acres on the waters of the great Satilla.
50,000 Acres on the waters of little Satilla and Alatamaha rivers and Buffaloe creek.
60,000 Near the above described tracts.

In the State of VIRGINIA—all patented.

44,000 Acres in the county of Bath, on both sides of Green Briar river, subject to to 3000 acres of prior surveys included within the said 44,000 acres, but exclusive of that quantity.
41,000 Acres in the county of Bath, on the east side of the Cow Pasture river and and on both sides of the Waggon Road leading from the Warm Springs to Staunton, subject as aforesaid to 5000 acres prior surveys
47,000 Acres in the county of Randolph, on Buchanan river, subject as aforesaid to 4588 acres prior surveys.
30,000 Acres in the county of Bath, on the east side of Calf Pasture river, subject as aforesaid to 5000 acres prior surveys.

In PENNSYLVANIA.

60,000 Acres in Northumberland county, surveyed and returned.
46,800 Acres in Northumberland county, surveyed and returned.
40,400 Acres in Bedford county, surveyed and ready to be returned.

*** For the greater part of the purchase money a liberal credit will be allowed the purchasers, giving unquestionable security.

Persons wishing particular information will please to apply at No. 41 Arch street, where the patents and drafts, and also certificates of the quality of the Georgia and Virginia Lands are deposited.

THOMAS FITZSIMONS,
BENJAMIN R. MORGAN,
JEREMIAH PARKER.

Philadelphia, Jan. 7. 2awtS

Horses to Winter.

HORSES, will be taken to winter at *Prospect Hill*, at the 12 miles stone on the Bristol Road, where they will have good Timothy and Clover Hay, well littered and cleaned and a field to run in when the weather is good.

☞ Enquire of Mr. William Bell Merchant, or on the premises.

N. B. Will not be answerable for accidents or escape, but will take every precaution to prevent either.

November 12 3tawtf

Three Cents Reward.

RUN away from the Subscriber on the evening of the 22d inst. a bound Servant GIRL, named Elizabeth Bowchel, had on and took with her three different changes of garment and money, proud, bold and impudent, a noted lyar; any person apprehending her shall be entitled to the above reward—no costs or charges will be paid.

N. B. She had 2 years and some months to serve

DANIEL FITZPATRICK.

Goshen Township, Chester County, July 29.

august 6 3awtf

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, December 13.

The Hamburg mail, due on Wednesday, arrived this morning.

The Russians have begun their march homeward. On the 25th ult. the headquarters of Suwarrow were removed from Augsburg to Eiratsburg, in Bavaria, a distance of about eighteen miles. The Russians cross the Lech daily, in divisions of 4000 each. The whole army, upon its arrival in Bavaria, will be divided into two columns, one of which is to take its route through Bohemia to Cracow, the other is to proceed through Moravia to Gailicia. We see less and less reason for supposing that the differences between the Imperial courts will be adjusted, or that the orders for the return of the Russians will be countermanded.

In Italy, the Austrians pursue their career with unvarying success. After the battle of Genoa on the 4th ult. the French army divided into two columns; one under general Victor took a position near Mondovi. From that position it was driven with the loss of Mondovi, and forced to withdraw to Sasona and Finale. The second column under Grenier was also forced to abandon the post of Borgo St. Dalmazzo, and to retreat to Robilante. When the official accounts came away, the Austrians were still in pursuit of the French. Gen. Bellegarde was on the 15th at Bognasco, from whence he proceeded to Riviera. Coni is vigorously besieged, and as Lemone and Ormea are taken, the siege can be carried on without interruption. An unofficial article mentions the capture of the Col di Tenda, of which our readers have been already informed from the Paris papers. It is added that the French have been driven from the vallies of the Moira, and that the Austrians have advanced beyond the frontiers. Gen. Melas is to be strongly reinforced. The troops that besieged Ancona are on their march to join him, and he is to receive 20,000 more men from the Austrian states.

Yet amidst all these preparations for war, the public mind at Vienna still hopes for a speedy peace; and the late revolution at Paris has, it is said, given fresh confidence to these hopes. The consul Ducos' brother, who was sent to Massena's army, had, it is rumoured, full powers to conclude an armistice. No armistice, however has been concluded—though no very active operations have taken place lately, either in Switzerland or in Suabia. Gen. Sztarray's corps has been reinforced, and a decisive attempt is expected to be made to relieve Philipsburg. Massena's army is drawing toward Suabia, into which it is evidently their intention to penetrate.

Duroc, Buonaparte's aid-de-camp, who was sent to Berlin, to notify the change that has taken place at Paris, has had an audience of his Prussian majesty. He has also had frequent conferences with general Mollendorff and other generals.

The Vienna court gazette says, that no official accounts has yet been received at Constantinople of any engagement having taken place between the Grand Vizier's army and the French in Egypt.

PARIS, 19th Brumaire, Nov. 10.

In the middle of the night, between the 8th and 9th, a great number of troops marched in file to the Place of Elders. Buonaparte, attended by Moreau, Berthier, and a very numerous etat major, repaired to the Place of the Thuilleries, the entrances to which were barred against the citizens.—The troops, the number of which was greatly encreased, particularly in cavalry and artillery, were reviewed by him about eleven in the morning. At the same hour a strong squadron of cavalry was stationed before the Council of Five Hundred. At eight in the morning the Council of Elders held an extraordinary meeting with Lemercier for their President. They were summoned to it by the members of the committee of Inspectors, who were joined in a few minutes after by the Directors, Sieyes and Roger Ducos. At half after nine o'clock, the Council of Elders passed the decree of which we give a copy in the report of the sitting.

This decree was immediately notified to Buonaparte, who repaired to the Council of Antients, and took the oaths to execute the acts of the Legislative Body.

Buonaparte visited the Thuilleries, where he harrangued the troops, who made the air resound with shouts of—Vive Buonaparte! Viva la Republique!

November 10.

Eighth year of the Republic, one and indivisible.

In consequence of the decree of the Council of Elders of the date of the 9th of November, which gave to general Buonaparte the command of the 17th military division—of the guard of the Legislative Body, of the Executive Directory, of the national Sedentary guards, of the troops of the line within the continental circle, and within the whole extent of the 17th division:

Gen. Buonaparte names the general of Division, Lefebre, his first lieutenant, and the general of division Andreossi, Chief of the General Staff, having under his orders adjutants gen. Caffarilli and Doucet.

The General of Division commands all the cavalry. The General of Division, Lannes commands at the National Palace of the Ancients; he will have for the chief of his staff the chief of brigade Milhaid.—The general of brigade Marmont commands the Artillery.

BUONAPARTE.
A. BERTHIER.

(True copy)

FOR SALE,

By the Subscribers, No. 5 N. Third Street,

A FEW BALES OF

INDIA MUSLINS,

German and Flanders Dowlas,
White Platillas,
Russia Sheeting,
Ticklenburgs,
Patna Handkerchiefs,
Irish and German Linens,
Linseys,
Mill'd Gloves,
Pins,
Colored and white Threads,
Dimities,
French Kid Gloves, &c. &c.

ALSO,

Elegant painted Floor Cloths,

WITH A VARIETY OF

Handsome Carpets and Carpeting.

LORAIN & SON.

January 29. ¶3t

TO LET,

Several Valuable

FARMS,

Situated in Bensalem township, Bucks county, nineteen miles from Philadelphia.

For terms apply to

ELIZABETH ROBERTS,
Attleborough, Bucks county—or
JOSEPH R. JENKS,
No. 38, north Second street, Philadel'a.

N. B. None need apply who cannot produce suitable recommendation.

Also for sale,

The Time of a Negro Boy,

Who is fifteen years of age, and has thirteen years to serve—He has been used to the business of a Farmer, and can drive a Carriage.

Apply to

ELIZABETH ROBERTS, as above.

January 23. t&f. 5t.

REAL ESTATE,

FOR SALE.

WILL BE SOLD,

At Public Vendue, on Saturday, 15th of March next,

A three story Brick House,

AND large Kitchen, with two or three building lots, adjoining the same, situate on the corner of King and High Streets, Wilmington. Also, a two story brick house, &c. situate on the north side of the upper market house, Wilmington. Likewise a lot of excellent marsh in Brandywine, of about two acres and a half. It is thought unnecessary to particularize this property, as it is presumed the purchaser will incline to view it. The conditions will be made known on the day of sale.

SAMUEL & JOHN ADAMS.

Wilmington, (Del.) Jan. 27. 12awts.

For Sale, or to Let,

A two story Brick House,

Situate on Duke street, or Artillery lane, in the Northern Liberties,

HAVING two rooms on a floor, five places in each, a kitchen and wash house; all in excellent order and built of the best materials. For further information inquire at No. 39, Arch street.

Also, a HOUSE, No. 106, south Second street, to let—enquire as above.

Dec. 3 2aw.6w.

NOTICE.

THIS is to give notice that the Subscriber hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Cœcil county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Zebulon Oldham, late of the county aforesaid, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the Subscriber, on or before the nineteenth day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

RICHARD OLDHAM, *Administrator.*

January 30. taw6w.

NOTICE.

THIS is to give notice that the Subscriber hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Cœcil county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Samuel Gilpin, late of the county aforesaid, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 14th day of August next—they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 27th of January, one thousand eight hundred.

JOHN GILPIN, *Administrator.*

January 30. taw6w.

NOTICE.

A PERSON

WHO will do any kind of business, either as a Labourer, an Accountant, a Clerk, an Assistant in a School, or any occupation by which he can make a living—wants employment. He is a stranger, but asks no wages till earned, and is willing to forfeit any he may earn in case he does not fully satisfy any person who may honor him with employment.

†§† Apply at No 58 North Seventh street, near Cherry alley, or to the Printer hereof.

January 27. ¶3t

CITY OF WASHINGTON.

THE POSSESSORS

OF OBLIGATIONS or CERTIFICATES signed by the subscriber, for undivided Shares or Lots on his purchase within the city of Washington, who have not yet applied for and received their Deeds, are hereby notified, that their several Titles will be duly completed to the order of those who in conformity with the terms of the said Certificates, do make the Payments in full therefor, either to *Thomas M'Euen & Co.* or to the Subscriber at Philadelphia, on or at any time before the 31st day of May next.

Samuel Blodget.

December 17

☞ THE COMMITTEES

Appointed by the several Fire Companies in the City and Liberties, to devise a plan of association for the purpose of acting in concert at fires are requested to attend a meeting to be held at Cameron's Tavern, sign of the Golden Swan, in Third Street above Arch Street, on Saturday evening the 1st of February, precisely at 6 o'clock.

January 27. dtS.

DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, TO WIT.

BE IT REMEMBERED, That on the 31st day of January, in the 24th year of the Independence of the United States of America, John Rowlett of the said district hath deposited in this Office the Title of a Book, the right whereof he claims as Proprietor, in the words following, to wit.

ROWLETT's

TABLES OF

DISCOUNT, OR INTEREST,

ON EVERY DOLLAR,

FROM one to two thousand; on every ten dollars, from two thousand to two thousand five hundred; on every fifty, from two thousand five hundred to three thousand, and on every five hundred, from three thousand to five thousand—from one day to sixty-four days inclusive, AT SIX PER CENT. Comprizing, in the whole, upwards of one hundred and thirty-two thousand one hundred and fifty calculations of Discount; all performed according to the equitable principles of the Banks, and as practised between individuals throughout the United States.

WITH NOTES

Preceding the work, shewing how, by means of the Tables, to ascertain the Discount, AT SEVEN and at EIGHT PER CENT, reckoning either 360 or 365 days to the year—explained by examples.

ALSO,

Another Note, under the first page of the Work, shewing the mode of calculation on CENTS.

LIKEWISE,

The ready way to use the Tables for any number of Days exceeding sixty-four.

To all which is added, the principles of computation of the various exchanges between each state respectively, and between all these and London and Paris, at different rates of Exchange.

By JOHN ROWLETT,

Accomptant, Bank of North-America.

In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, intituled "An Act for the encouragement of Learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts and Books to the Authors and Proprietors of such copies during the time therein mentioned."

(Seal.)

(Signed) D. CALDWELL,
Clerk of the District of Pennsylvania.

January 31. 1aw4w.

LOCATION OF

Military Land Warrants.

IN order to render the information relative to the Military Lands completely satisfactory, the Subscribers have agreed to connect their knowledge—and from all their observations to digest a scale of preference in the Locations, which they venture to assert will be accurate. Those who wish to employ them to make the locations, may receive further information by applying to William C. Schenck at Dunwoody's Tavern, Market street, or to John Matthews, No. 9, South Fifth street.

John Matthews.
Zachariah Biggs.
Martin Baum.
William C. Schenck.

January 31. ¶dtot.

NOTICE.

THE CREDITORS OF

WILLIAM LAPSLEY late of Hanover township, Dauphin county, Store-keeper, are desired to take notice that he has applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Dauphin County, for the benefit of the acts of Assembly of this state, made for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, and that the Court have appointed the second Monday of March next, to hear his creditors and him at the Court House in Harrisburgh.

January 23—31. taw3w.

BANKRUPT OFFICE.

A SECOND Dividend of the Estate of *George* and *Robert Gray*, Bankrupts, will be paid to the creditors who have proved their debts under the commission, at any time when called for, at No. 109 Arch street.

JOHN JENNINGS, Clerk.

January 20, 1800. 1aw3w

THE UNDERSIGNED,

HIS Swedish Majesty's Consul General, and authorized to transact the Consular Business, for his Majesty the King of Denmark in the United States of America, residing at Philadelphia,

Hereby gives public Notice,

That in obedience to recent instructions received from his government, it is the duty of all Masters of Swedish and Danish vessels, before their sailing from any port in the said States, to call upon him or the Vice Consul in order to be granted such Certificates for their Cargoes, which the exigency of the state of the Neutral Commerce and the several Decrees of the Belligerent Powers, render indispensably necessary, and, that any Master of vessels belonging to the respective nations, or navigating under the protection of their flags, in omitting to take such certificates, will personally stand responsible for the consequences.

RICHARD SODERSTROM.

Philadelphia, 18th December, 1799.

United States,
Pennsylvania District, } ss.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT a Special District Court of the United States will be holden at the City Hall, in the city of Philadelphia, in and for the Pennsylvania district, on Friday the 31st day of January instant, at ten o'clock AM. for the trial of an information filed by William Rawle, Esq. attorney of the United States in and for the said district, against

1 Cask, and
3 Hogsheads Spirits,

distilled at a distillery within the city of Philadelphia, and removed from the same without being first branded or marked according to law—wherefore the same have been seized as forfeited.

By order of court,

D. CALDWELL, Clerk Dist. Court.

January 18, 1800.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

SATURDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 1.

THE LAY PREACHER.

"Bring hither the fatted calf and kill it, and let us eat and be merry."

THE parable, of which my text is a part, represents, that a certain man had two sons. The younger, probably impelled by that youthful ardor for independence, which often involves in endless perplexity, demanded and obtained his portion of the inheritance. Caught by the fascinating glare of dissipation, his substance is speedily exhausted in "riotous living," and he becomes a comfortless victim of this ruinous seduction. A famine pervades the land; and, in the universal distress, this friendless being is marked as a more than ordinary sufferer. He seeks to preserve life by a participation with the grovelling herd; and, in this deep humiliation, he looks back with agony upon the luxuries of former time, and reflects with envy upon the comforts of the servants of his father's household. The hour of distress and the hour of penitence are not infrequently the same. The prodigal resolves to arise and go to his father, there acknowledge his folly and transgression, and ask of him, as a boon, that he may be made as one of his hired servants. At his return, the father receives him, neither with phlegmatic reproof, nor philosophic coldness, but with the ardency of a parent, exulting in the salvation of a fallen son. In the ecstasy of the scene, he commands, that "the best robe be brought and put upon him, and that a ring be put upon his hand and shoes upon his feet." His orders are also given, that the fatted calf be killed, and that the restoration of his "lost son" be celebrated by festal merriment throughout his household.

The joy of this interesting scene is marred by an unpleasant incident. The elder son returns from the field; and, hearing the music and the dancing, enquires, with all the sullenness of jealousy, "what mean these things? He is told, that, in consequence of the return of his brother, mirth pervades the mansion. He is angry, and refuses to join in the general joy. When entreated by the father to come in, he accuses him of blind partiality for the prodigal.—"Lo, these many years do I serve thee, neither transgressed I at any time thy commandment, and yet thou never gavest me a kid, that I might make merry with my friends; but as soon as this thy son was come, which hath devoured thy living with harlots, thou hast killed for him the fatted calf." To the asperity of this accusation, the father replies in terms becoming a *father*,—"Thou art ever with me, and all that I have is thine; it was meet, that we should make merry and be glad; for this thy brother was dead and is alive again, and was lost and is found."

The distress and penitence of a youthful profligate, who had wasted his inheritance in the mazes of delusive pleasure; the forgiving tenderness and undissembled ecstacy of a parent, upon the recovery of a favorite child, "as a brand plucked out of the burning;" and the churlishness of a brother, jealous of parental favor, are strikingly depicted in this simple fable. An unfortunate victim of vicious indulgence, sunk to the lowest grade of infamy and want, returning to his paternal mansion and the paths of virtue, is an unusual, but an interesting, exhibition. The cup of pleasure contains a draught, which is wont to stupify the nobler faculties of the soul. Reformation is a business of magnitude, which requires more feeling, worth and virtue, than usually remain to the degraded and corrupted victims of sensuality. The taste and the spirit of the prodigal will, ordinarily, lead him to feed on husks with the swine and associate with the brute creation, rather than impel him to retrace the fatal path, which has conducted him to perdition.

The language and the conduct of the parent, on this occasion, are among the finest touches in the human portrait. No temporizing or prudential considerations chill the heart of the father, when his wretched and dishonored son stands before him, in the posture of a repenting suppliant. He affectionately receives him to his bosom, and welcomes him with a cordial reception, nobly calculated to preserve and cherish the remaining sparks of virtue. "It was," truly, "meet, that he should make merry and be glad," that the fatted calf should be killed, and that he and his house should give a loose to joy.

The soul of the elder brother appears to have been "made of sterner stuff." He was, evidently of that subordinate class of beings, who are "careful and troubled about many things," who can at all times say, "in naught have I transgressed," but who have not one instinctive impulse to deeds of positive virtue. When urged by his father, to participate in the merriment of this pleasing occasion, he recounts, in Pharisaic style, his own deeds and worth, sordidly taunts his father with displaying superior affection for the prodigal, and sullenly refuses to tune his soul to the joyous music and to mingle in the mazy dance.

The man, who can check the strong current of the passions, who can resist the allurements of the Syrens who invite to vice, and who, from the lowliness of moral abasement, can reascend the heights of virtue, is marked by the possession of a soul nearly allied to greatness. But he who puts forth the friendly hand, to lead the wayward back to goodness, who nourishes with genial warmth reviving virtue, and who strives to reinstate the prodigal in pristine fame in excellence, is greatness self, arrayed in brightest lustre.

The Lay Preacher of Pennsylvania.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, January 31.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the amendments reported by the committee of the whole yesterday, to the bill intituled "An act to establish an uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States"—and upon the question, will the House agree to the amendment fixing a day certain on which the act shall go into operation, it passed in the affirmative—ayes 37, noes 36.

Mr. Livingston moved the first day of June next—which was carried—ayes 46, noes 34.

Mr. Jones said, as he wished to try the principle of the bill, he would move that the further consideration of it be postponed till the first Monday in December next—and proceeded to give his reasons why he conceived the bill ought to be rejected.

Mr. Bayard said, he believed this a very improper time to discuss the bill, and thought it ought to go to a third reading, when gentlemen would have the subject more fully before them—he therefore moved the previous question.

After some debate, the previous question, to wit: "shall the main question (for postponing the bill) be now put," it passed in the negative, Yeas 41—Nays 56.

On motion of Mr. Marshall, an amendment was introduced in the bill, giving the bankrupt authority to demand the impannelling of a jury, before the district judge, for the purpose of enquiring into the facts stated in the notice which such bankrupt shall receive of the commission issued against him, and that unless some one of the facts, stated in such notice be found correct, no further proceedings under the commission shall be had.

Mr. Stone then moved that the further consideration of the bill be postponed till the 7th February next—ayes 47—noes 48.

Mr. Macon moved this day fortnight; ayes 44—noes 50.

And on motion of Mr. J. Brown, it was postponed till Tuesday the 11th February, and the bill as amended ordered to be printed.

Mr. Jones gave notice, he would at this time move a new section to the bill, providing that nothing contained in the act should be construed to extend to any debt or contract committed or made previous to the passing of it.

Mr. Fenno,

For the good of the public, please to insert the inclosed, and oblige a subscriber.

ALARMING!

ICE is this day hauling by several waggoners from the Brick-kiln Ponds into the City; the dead Dogs and Cats are left behind. Any person doubtful of the truth, let them go up Eleventh to Race Street and satisfy themselves.

Quere.—Will the Yellow Fever ever be kept out of the City, if the inhabitants drink Ice Punch of such materials.

Friday noon, January 31.

PRISON.

☞ To *alleviate* the miseries of Prisons, doth in no wise lessen, but promote the necessary design of such places. Cloathing, especially at this season, is extremely needed by many of the unhappy subjects of confinement. The merciful and considerate inhabitants of this city, only want to be reminded of this. There are articles of cloathing, chiefly old, which, in several families can be spared. Any of these, and particularly linen, which contributes essentially to cleanliness and health, will be thankfully received at the public jail, and distributed in the most suitable manner, by those who have assumed it as their duty, for the time being, to be the organs of such charity.

Sunday morning last about two o'clock, the counting house in Messrs. William and Abia Brown's ship yard in the Northern Liberties, was discovered to be on fire, and in a short time the building was entirely consumed.

POST-OFFICE.

Philadelphia, Jan. 30.

☞ *LETTERS for the British Packet Charlotte, will be received at this Office until Tuesday the 4th February, at 12 o'clock, noon.*

N. B.—The inland postage to New-York must be paid.

January 31.

Mr. Bayard's Speech,

ON THE

REDUCTION *of the* STANDING ARMY

He said he felt much embarraſſment in riſing to ſpeak in ſupport of poſitions which had already been ſo ably and ſo eloquently maintained by the hon. gentleman from Virginia. He could not flatter himſelf with the expectation of throwing much light on a ſubject which had been illuſtrated by him. But the ſubject was of ſuch magnitude and intereſt, that it was important to contemplate it in every point of view.

He was not ſurprized that ſuch a reſolution as the one under conſideration even at the preſent criſis ſhould have been brought forward by the honourable gentleman who moved it. He could perceive in it a connection with a ſyſtem which had long been purſued by a party in the United States—a ſyſtem which had for its object the debility and degradation of the general government. A knowledge of the party and a knowledge of their views prevented any aſtoniſhment at the preſent meaſure they propoſed.

This meaſure he did not regard as a ſingle operation. It was part of a general plan which if it were ſucceſsful would ſoon be unfolded.

The conduct of France in relation to this country, had compelled the United States to adopt a ſyſtem of defence. The nation had found that no reliance could be placed on the moderation or juſtice of the French government. Their own energies were the only ground on which their independence could be maintained. They did not heſitate as to the alternative of defence or ſubmiſſion. Having reſolved to reſiſt the aggreſſions and pretenſions of the French government they found themſelves forced into a ſtate of hoſtility. The commercial intercourſe with France was ſuſpended, the treaty of alliance was aboliſhed, a navy was created for the protection of trade, and an army ordered to be raiſed. Our ſhips of war were inſtructed to ſeize and deſtroy the armed ſhips of the French Republic, and a war, though deprecated was expected without dread. The national ſentiment coincided with the temper of the government, and its meaſures were approved and applauded. The ſyſtem which was adopted was connected in its parts, and the objection which went to one part applied with equal force to the whole. The naval hoſtilities authorized againſt France rendered an army neceſſary againſt invaſion from Europe or the iſlands which might reaſonably be expected.

If gentlemen now ſaid an army was not neceſſary it muſt be b cauſe they thought, the French government was not hoſtile but friendly. If they thought that government was friendly ſurely there could be no occaſion for the navy. The ſame reaſon would induce us to revive the treaty with France and open the commercial intercourſe.

Sir ſaid Mr. B. before we undertake to change the entire plan which we have purſued and which certainly has been productive of ſalutary effects, gentlemen will well conſider what condition of the country induced that plan; whether that condition is altered; they would reflect upon the operation which the change might have upon our affairs abroad and on its probable effects at home.

He ſhould not enter into recapitulation of the various complaints and recriminations which had occurred between the two countries. It was ſufficient to obſerve that the government of the United States actuated by a love of peace and a motive of amity early ſent a miniſter to France to conciliate the differences which had ariſen. This miniſter was not ſimply rejected, but repelled with circumſtances of marked diſdain and contumely, deſigned not as a perſonal but as a national affront. The moderation of the government and the forbearance of the people paſſed over in ſilence this groſs violation of the reſpect and juſtice which was due to them.

Still wiſhing for peace and anxiouſly deſirous to avoid engaging in the contentions of Europe, a new embaſſy was ſent to France compoſed of citizens the moſt illuſtrious for their talents and probity. We all know the fate of this embaſſy. The olive branch which was preſented, was diſdainfully trampled under foot. Our miniſters were not received. A miſerable pecuniary intrigue was ſet on foot, which unveiled the corruption and hypocriſy of the French adminiſtration and remained a laſting monument of the diſgraceful views and deſigns of the government. When theſe rejected miniſters of peace returned, what was our ſituation? The American people perceived that their government had ſincerely and zealouſly endeavored to preſerve the relations of amity with France. They ſaw that peace could not be maintained without a ſurrender of their independence, The alternative was war or tribute. The people were then rouſed from their lethargy. The national pulſe then beat high, and from one end of the nation to the other the ſentiment was exclaimed and reiterated "millions for defence but not a cent for tribute." He truſted this was not the ephemeral ſpirit of a moment. He truſted that the American people though ſlow to anger would be found firm to their purpoſe. At this moment the temper of the country forced the government to meaſures of defence. The government faithful to the intereſt and will of the people aſſumed the attitude of reſiſtance. They ſevered the connection with France, and prepared to defend themſelves on the ocean and on land. This ſtate of things they had not choſen, but it had been impoſed upon them.

They had been fully ſenſible of the burthen and ſufferings of war. But the election of peace no longer remained upon terms compatible with the independence of the country. This ſtate of things gave birth to the meaſures of the laſt congreſs, thoſe meaſures had been adopted not from choice but from neceſſity.

If the ſtate of things juſtified the meaſures which were adopted in 1798 before gentlemen conſented to abandon the ſyſtem then taken up, they would certainly enquire whether any thing had occurred which changed the ſituation of the country. To me, ſaid he, the ſame views preſent themſelves; nay the cauſes of apprehenſion have encreaſed. To the complaints which France had in 1798 we have added a courſe of hoſtilities ſince that time, we are now in actual war, we have every thing to dread which the vengeance and power of the great nation can inflict. Have we any thing to hope from their moderation and juſtice. To them we have already appealed in vain. A new effort to negotiate has been made, hoſtilities however continue, and the event of the miſſion is utterly uncertain. We have then the ſame reaſon to maintain the army which we had to raiſe it, conſiſtency will oblige every gentleman to vote for its continuance who voted for its creation. He had no doubt that the people of the United States perceiving the neceſſity of our ſituation would cheerfully ſubmit to the burthen. A burthen great as it might be, not ſo heavy or calamitous as bondage to a foreign power.

But ſaid Mr. B. ſome gentlemen affect to believe that in no event could an army be neceſſary. They conceive in the firſt place that an invaſion of the country is impracticable by France, and in the ſecond that if an invaſion happened the patriotiſm of our citizens furniſhes alone ſufficient means of defence.

He was not of opinion that invaſion was impracticable. What rendered it impracticable? Did France want men? No nation was more populous; nor could any nation furniſh more ſoldiers in proportion to her population. Did ſhe want ſhips? we were informed that ſhe ſtill poſſeſſed a conſiderable navy of her own, and in addition could diſpoſe of the marine force of her auguſt ally the king of Spain. The combined fleets were certainly competent to the end. Was the project too hazardous or chimerical? look at the expedition of Egypt; the diſtance to the United States was greater, but the voyage once began, all difficulties were ſurmounted. Did we rely on her friendſhip or moderation? on this ſubject we had leſſons of our own and they were confirmed by the invaſion of Egypt. Egypt was a dependance of the Porte. The Porte at the time of the invaſion was the ally of France, and was her natural and ancient ally.

France had not a complaint againſt the Turkiſh government, and notwithſtanding, in breach of the law of nations and in violation of every principle of juſtice invaded the Turkiſh dominions. This invaſion furniſhes memorable proof of the darkneſs of her intrigues, and the perfidy of her aſſurances. It was not till Buonaparte was landed in Egypt that the Turkiſh government ſuſpected the hoſtile deſigns of France, and when in Egypt you find the French general as good a muſſulman as here he would be a chriſtian. Nothing he ſaid could be expected from the moderation of a government which had uniformly ſhewn itſelf the moſt ambitious, the moſt rapacious and the moſt unprincipled of any that ever ruled.

But we were told that in caſe of invaſion an army was not neceſſary, becauſe we might rely on the patriotiſm of the nation. Sir, ſaid Mr. B. I am not inſenſible to the melody of the word, but I muſt doubt of the efficacy of the thing. There was a time when every body underſtood what was meant by patriotiſm: it indicated an attachment to our country. But a modern patriot was a character not ſo well underſtood. Patriotiſm had become a ſpurious ſpirit of revolution; the ties of blood, the inſpiration of nature, the principles of truth and honor are conſumed by the devouring flame. The natale ſolum had loſt its charm. To be a patriot you muſt forget your country, abuſe your religion, ſuppreſs the impulſes of nature, and maintain the equality of vice and virtue. He knew there were a ſect of patriots who attributed to themſelves excluſive merit. Was it on theſe patriots the country was to rely in caſe of invaſion?

It was neceſſary to develope their principles before they could be entitled to confidence. Their object might be beyond his view, but their operation inſpired diſtruſt. We ſee, ſaid he, every mean employed to ſeparate the government and the people. Art, intrigue and falſhood are indiſcriminately made uſe of to create an opinion that the friends of the government aim at the eſtabliſhment of monarchy.

He did not ſuppoſe that thoſe who gave currency to the idea believed in the fact. The evil was extenſive and increaſing. The attempts to eſtabliſh the opinion to which he alluded were not confined to a few miſerable editors, whoſe bread depended on defamation and calumny, but ambition and party had laid hold of the ſame inſtrument to accompliſh their purpoſes. The opinion had been declared by men of high character, we had ſeen it in official addreſſes and official anſwers, and the ebullitions of conviviality were proofs of the impreſſion it had made. Sir, ſaid Mr. B. I know the fact is otherwiſe. The friends of the government are devoted to the conſtitution. They wiſh to maintain it on its juſt principles. They have reſiſted the inſidious attempts to weaken and deſtroy it, made under the deceitful pretence of love of liberty and attachment to the rights of the people.

The deſign to eſtabliſh monarchy attributed to the friends of the government be conſidered as a moſt malignant and dangerous calumny. Unſupported as it was by any acts, or even the expreſſions of opinions, yet there were many who were weak enough to believe it. He thought, in this country a more fatal poiſon could not have been infuſed into the public mind. The body of the people were attached to a republican form of government. He had no doubt that, to maintain this form of government, they would ſacrifice every other conſideration. When they are brought to ſuppoſe that thoſe who adminiſter the government aim at the eſtabliſhment of monarchy, they will be ripe for inſurrection, or ready to join an invading army.

He could not imagine that the deluſion on this ſubject reached to any alarming extent. He believed that a great majority of the people were attached to their government, and had full confidence in their rectitude. But there were no doubt ſome weak and credulous enough to believe the ſlanders which the enemies of the government had propagated. The patriotiſm of theſe few would not be ſhewn in attachment to the country, but in a furious oppoſition to thoſe whom they have been taught to think were enemies to liberty and equality.

Sir, ſaid he, let the French come with the cap of liberty mounted on their ſtandards, ſinging *ca ira*, planting liberty poles, and denouncing the government as an ariſtocratical and Britiſh faction, and I fear you would ſee ſome patriots forgetting their country, and under the ardent impreſſion of their political fanaticiſm, ready to imbrue their hands in their brother's blood. Revolution was not confined to politics—religion and morals were revolutionized. The ſacred love of country, once ranked amongſt the beſt principles of man's nature, was now ſacrificed to the very ſound of equality.

Theſe ſentiments were not declamation, they were drawn from what had actually happened. The example of Holland was before us. No nation had ever ſtruggled with more fierceneſs and obſtinacy to eſtabliſh their independence. The people of no nation had been more celebrated for their patriotiſm. And yet, within the compaſs of a few years, we had ſeen that ſpirit yielding to a new paſſion which had involved the country in ſlavery and wretchedneſs. For a few empty ſounds they have bartered the independence of their country.

The patriots united with the invaders, and as ſoon as they were told that they were all free and equal, ſurrendered their government and treaſures to France. They are puniſhed beyond the deſert of folly. An army of 25,000 plunderers is eſtabliſhed in their boſom, and the vultures will not be ſatisfied while there is any thing to devour. They have now the equality of ſlaves, and the liberty of ſinging the ſongs and playing with the baubles which France has given in exchange, for the right of governing them with the bayonet.

Mr. B. ſaid he would turn his eyes to a picture ſtill more melancholy than that of Holland. He alluded to Switzerland. The people of thoſe cantons were illuſtrious for their love of liberty and their devotion to their country. Liberty they had, and with it all the bleſſings which good government could beſtow They did not eſcape, however, the poiſon of the French mania. The ſtorm of the revolution reached them, and Switzerland has been effaced from the liſt of independent nations. Still brave, ſtill attached to their country, yet ſeduced by the flattery and falſe promiſes of their invaders, inſtead of uniting in a common defence, they divided among themſelves, and thus fell an eaſy prey.

Cannot theſe dreadful inſtances of credulity and deluſion open our eyes! Muſt this country ſwell the catalogue of national folly and human miſery!

He truſted there was a Providence who would protect us. He truſted that a great majority of the people would be preſerved from falling into thoſe fatal errors which had proved the ruin of other nations.

He was not diſpoſed to doubt the patriotiſm of the people. It was not diſtruſting their patriotiſm, by providing an army of diſciplined ſoldiers. No one could predict what would be the firſt impreſſion of an invaſion. France was not without emiſſaries, and ſome friends in this country At this moment, it was of vaſt importance that the government ſhould have ſome troops to rally the confidence as well as the forces of the nation no regular army could be contemplated as an adequate defence. But their utility was ſtill great. They were a point which would concentrate the militia, the great reliance of the country.

Sir, ſaid Mr. B. becauſe our militia are brave, and willing to turn out in caſe of invaſion, ſhall we not add to them the aid and ſupport of a corps of diſciplined troops? Shall they be expoſed at once to the bayonets of veteran ſoldiers inured to fighting?

Without meaning to diſparage the militia, he would ſay that no men could be made ſoldiers the day they were led to the field. If we deſigned therefore effectual reſiſtance, it was neceſſary to have ſome men at leaſt inſtructed in diſcipline before an invaſion happened.

But we have been told, Mr. Chairman, ſaid Mr. B. that our pecuniary means are not equal to the ſupport of the army which has been directed to be raiſed.

The argument on this ſubject has not been fairly ſtated by the Hon. Gentleman who moved the reſolution.

We have two events to contemplate, either that *a treaty will or will not* be concluded with France. If a treaty ſhould be concluded, then by the law raiſing this army the troops would of courſe be diſbanded. Becauſe they are enliſted to ſerve *during the exiſtence of the difference between France and the United States, unleſs ſooner diſbanded.*

If a treaty ſhould be concluded, it muſt be in a ſhort time. The event muſt be known in a few months, and of conſequence, in caſe of peace, the expence to the country would be only the pay and ſubſiſtence of about 3500 (the number already enliſted for the 12 regiments) for two or three months, which could not exceed 200 000 dollars.

If, however, France ſhould ſtill inſiſt on terms deſtructive of the honor and independence of the nation—if, Sir nothing ſhould remain but war, will gentlemen ſay the army ought to be diſbanded? It is impoſſible ſuch can be their infatuation. If France ſhould again refuſe us peace, it muſt be becauſe ſhe has ſome great hoſtile intention againſt us.

The preſent ſtate of things is prejudicial to her. She gains nothing and loſes ſomething If ſhe did not mean to do more, if ſhe did not aim at ſome great advantage, ſhe would readily accede to the moderate terms of accommodation which we aſk.

What can ſhe deſign? A war upon our commerce is not a ſufficient object. It would be of advantage to her corſairs, but the government would acquire neither reputation nor advantage by it. *If France will not make peace, ſhe can deſign nothing leſs than conqueſt.* And will we ſtop to calculate the expence of a war for our liberty and independence. It had been well obſerved by an Hon. Gentleman from Virginia, that at the commencement of our revolution America did not do ſo. Deſtitute of all means of defence. but the energy of public ſpirit, calculation would have been uſeleſs. At this time we had means upon which we might calculate, and he truſted the ſpirit of the nation ſtill remained. I believe, ſaid Mr. B. that in a war for their independence, the people of theſe ſtates would ſubmit to any taxes which their defence might require. If it were fifty per cent on their capital, they would rather part with it than with their rights and liberties, which they purchaſed with ſo much blood and treaſure.

In fact, in the event which he was contemplating, the only queſtion for the people would be, whether they would not ſpend a part of their fortunes in their defence, rather than yield the whole in endleſs contributions to France? Upon ſuch a queſtion he preſumed there could be no heſitation.

He ſhould detain the committee a ſhort time longer in offering ſome obſervations upon the probable operation of the reſolution abroad, in caſe it were adopted.

Gentlemen in favor of the reſolution affect to believe, that its adoption would not influence the negociation which is pending with France.

None of us have entertained the idea attributed to us by the hon. mover of the reſolution, that theſe troops were to be ſent to Europe, or were to act againſt France.—We readily agree that nothing would be more chimerical and abſurd.

It is not from any view of a poſſible operation of the army againſt France that the diſbanding could influence the negociation, but from the impreſſion ſuch a meaſure would neceſſarily make on the French government as to the ſtate of affairs in this country.—If after having raiſed an army againſt them without any change of conduct on their part they were to ſee us diſband it, what would they infer? Either that extreme imbecility pervaded our councils, or that there was a want of means on the part of the government to maintain a ſmall military force.—Or perhaps they would make an inference ſtill more ſerious, that theſe whom they called and ſuppoſed their party in this country, had become more powerful than the government.

In either caſe they would perceive leſs difficulty in the accompliſhment of any views which they had had on the country than our plans of defence may have cauſed them to apprehend, and, of conſequence, the inducements to an accommodation of differences would be diminiſhed. It was a wiſe axiom in politics, that a nation which would negociate to advantage, ſhould be prepared to fight.

The reſolution was predicated on an oppoſite principle, and was repugnant to the plain evidences of experience and common ſenſe

Mr. B. ſaid, the diſbanding the army would have the worſt effect at home. If the reſolution ſucceeded, the ſoldiers were diſbanded in the midſt of winter, were left without employment, and were thrown on the community to ſubſiſt by plunder or charity. That if the meaſure were delayed to that ſeaſon when common juſtice would ſuffer the troops to be diſbanded, the event of our miſſion to France would be known, and the term of enliſtments would expire by their own limitation or the neceſſity of retaining the troops would be no longer queſtionable. He begged gentlemen to conſider what would be the ſituation of the country if the army were now diſbanded, and at the end of 3 months France ſhould declare war. Would an officer or ſoldier return to the ſervice of a government which might be obliged to diſmiſs them the next day, without any change accruing in their political affairs?

Mr. B. concluded with obſerving, that viewing the reſolution in every point of light in which it preſented itſelf to him, he felt the neceſſity of giving it his decided negative.

HENRY BENBRIDGE

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has commenced the buſineſs of a BROKER, at his Office No. 83 Dock ſtreet, near the Bank of the United States, where he buys and ſells on Commiſſion all kinds of Public Securities, Stocks, Notes, &c &c. and offers his ſervices in any buſineſs in his line.

Jan 14. d1w3aw6w

Ten Dollars Reward.

DESERTED from the Company of Captain MATTHEW HENRY, 17th Reg. U. S. Infantry, an enliſted ſoldier named *MOSES WYNN*, born in Pennſylvania, by trade a ſhoemaker, thirty years of age, five feet eight and an half inches high, black eyes, black hair, fair complexion, has loſt two of his fore teeth which is very perceptible when he talks. It is known that he now lurks in this city.

Whoever ſhall take up ſaid deſerter and lodge him in jail, or ſhall deliver him to the Subſcriber at his quarters in Filbert between Ninth and Tenth ſtreet, ſhall receive the above reward and reaſonable charges

BENJAMIN GIBBS, Jun.
Captain 10th Regiment Infantry.

Jan. 7.

NEW THEATRE.

On Monday Evening, February 3,
(FOR THE LAST TIME THIS SEASON)
Will be preſented,
A much admired Comedy, called,

THE STRANGER.

The Stranger, Mr. Wignell—Solomon, Mr. Francis—Peter, Mr. Bliſſett—Steinfort, Mr. Wood—Mrs Haller, Mrs. Merry—Ann, Mrs. Francis

To which will be added, (not acted theſe 5 years)
A Comic Opera, called

THE HAUNTED TOWER.

Lord William, Mr. Cain—Baron of Oakland, Warren—Edward, Mr Francis—Lewis, Mr. Bliſſett.——Adele, Mrs. Oldmixon—Cicely, Miſs Broadhurſt.

Box. one Dollar, Pit, three quarters of a dollar, and Gallery half a dollar.

VIVAT RESPUBLICA.

INSURANCE COMPANY
Of the ſtate of Pennſylvania.

February 1, 1800.

THE Directors have this day declared a dividend of twenty two dollars on each ſhare of the ſtock of this company for the laſt ſix months, which will be paid to the Stockholders or their legal Repreſentatives, after the 10th inſt.

JAMES S. COX, *Preſident.*

February 1. dt10th

To the Holders of
MILITARY LAND WARRANTS.
FOR THE PURPOSE OF LOCATING.

JAMES E. SMITH as early as the 2d of Sept. ſhortly after his return from viewing the Military Land, offered his ſervice to the holders of Military Land Warrants for the purpoſe of claſſing, regiſtering and locating them, in conſequence of an arrangement made with Mr. James Johnſon in July preceding, on the land, for the purpoſe of exploring the ſections in the whole ſurvey. This buſineſs having been carried into compleat effect by Mr Johnſon, with the aſſiſtance of an intelligent inhabitant of that country, they having taken notes deſcriptive of the ſituation, ſoil and natural advantages attached to each ſection in the whole ſurvey. Mr. Johnſon being now here with thoſe notes, together with the ſaid J. E. Smith having a compleat copy of the Surveyor General's return, made to the Treaſury Department of the Townſhip ſurveys.

Being thus informed the ſubſcribers, jointly, offer their ſeivices to the holders of warrants of the above deſcription, to receive, regiſter and locate, for which one tenth part of the land located will be required as a compenſation—for locating where the regiſtry is already made, as may be hereafter agreed on by applying to either of the ſubſcribers. Such of the honorable the members of Congreſs as may now hold, or may receive warrants from their friends before the 11th of February next, by addreſſing a line to either of the ſubſcribers, through the medium of the Poſt Office, will be waited on agreeable to their appointment.

JAMES E. SMITH,
No. 100, South 8th Street, oppoſite the Horſe Market.

JAMES JOHNSON.
No. 349 Market Street.

February 1. 3tawtf-thf.

A PAIR OF
SADDLE-BAGS,
WAS FOUND

ON the night of the 31ſt January during the Snow Storm—the owner upon deſcribing the contents and paying the coſt of this advertiſement, will have them reſtored to him, by applying at the Board Yard, adjoining the new Roman Church in North Fourth Street.

February 1. dtf.

VALUABLE LOTS
FOR SALE,
NEAR THE CITY.

On Wedneſday the fifth day of March next, at ſix o'clock in the evening, at the Merchant's Coffee Houſe, will be ſold by public auction, the following deſcribed valuable Lots of Ground, eligibly ſituated for SUMMER RETREATS.

No. 1. A CERTAIN LOT or PIECE of LAND, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Germantown road, about two miles and a half from the city of Philadelphia, bounded on the north by land of Mr. Thomas Greeves, whereon he is now erecting a houſe and making improvements for his ſummer reſidence, on the eaſt by land of Joſeph Norris, and weſt by the ſaid road, containing by computation 14 acres and a half.

No. 2. A certain lot or piece of land, part of a tract commonly called the Vineyard, ſituate on the weſt ſide of the Wiſſahickon or Ridge road, nearly oppoſite to Turner's lane, in the neighbourhood of the Country Seats of Jeremiah Parker, John Nixon, James Crawford and Jaſper Moylan, Eſqrs. being marked and numbered in a plan or map of the ſaid large tract called the Vineyard, No 21, containing ſeven acres and ten perches.

No 3. One other lot or piece of land adjoining the laſt deſcribed lot to the northward, containing 11 acres and one hundred and three perches.

The very valuable property now offered for ſale muſt be too well known to require a further deſcription It is well worth the attention of thoſe who wiſh to ſecure to themſelves pleaſant and healthy ſituations in the vicinity of the city.

The terms of ſale are, one third part of the purchaſe money to be paid in ten days after the ſale; one third in ninety days, and the remaining third in ſix months; for the two laſt payments (including intereſt) approved indorſed notes to be given.

The title is unexceptionable. Sold by order of Meſſrs. Iſaac Wharton, Thomas Fitzſimons, Philip Nicklin, William M'Murtrie, Samuel W. Fiſher, Truſtees for the creditors of Blair M'Clenachan.

JOHN CONNELLY, *Auctioneer.*

January 28. 3tawt28F.dt5M.

FIRE BUCKETS.

☞ The great inattention ſhewn by a number of Citizens, by ſuffering their Fire Buckets to remain for days and ſometimes for weeks in the ſtreets and alleys, adjacant to where they have been uſed at fires, has induced the Mayor to direct the High Conſtable, at the expiration of four days from the time that a fire ſhall happen in the City to have collected and removed to the City Hall, the Fire Buckets which he may find in the Streets after that period. The owner will thereby have an opportunity of recovering their Buckets, which perhaps, otherwiſe would have been loſt by their neglect. A number is now at the City Hall.

January 7, 1800.

JUST RECEIVED,
AND FOR SALE
By WILLIAM Y. BIRCH,
STATIONER,
No. 17 *South Second Street,*
THE FOLLOWING
VALUABLE MEDICINES.

Infallible Ague and Fever Drops.

A long eulogium on the virtues of this medicine is unnecessary, as the money will be returned if patient is not relieved—it never having failed in many thousand cases; not one in a hundred has had occasion to take more than a bottle, and numbers not half a bottle.

Hahn's Anti-bilious Pills.

Dr. HAHN's
TRUE AND GENUINE
German Corn Plaister.

An infallible remedy for corns, speedily removing them root and branch, without giving pain.

The Genuine Persian Lotion.

So celebrated among the fashionable throughout Europe, as an invaluable cosmetic, perfectly innocent and safe, free from corrosive and repellant minerals (the basis of other lotions) and of unparalelled efficacy in preventing and removing cutaneous blemishes of the face and skin of every kind, particularly, freckles, pimples, pits after small pox, inflammatory redness, scurfs, tetters, ring worms, sun burns, prickly heat, premature wrinkles, &c. The Persian Lotion operates mildly, without impeding that natural, insensible perspiration, which is essential to health—yet its effects are speedy and permanent, rendering the skin delicately soft and smooth, improving the complexion and restoring the bloom of youth; never failing to render an ordinary countenance beautiful, and a handsome one more so.

Sovereign Ointment for the Itch,

Warranted an infallible and immediate cure, at once using; being the most speedy, effectual and pleasant remedy ever offered to the public, and for the satisfaction of the timorous, the proprietor maketh oath, that this ointment does not contain a single particle of mercury or any other pernicious ingredient in its composition, and may be used with the most perfect safety by pregnant women and on infants newly born.

Patent Indian Vegetable Specific,
For the cure of Venereal Complaints of every description.

An extensive trial of near four years has proved the vegetable specific to be effectual in expelling the venereal virus, however deeply rooted in the constitution, and has restored health to many who have been brought to the verge of the grave by the improper administration of mercury. Within this period upwards of eight thousand patients have experienced its salutary effects.

With the medicine is given a description of the symptoms which attain in every stage of the disease, with copious directions for their treatment, so as to accomplish a perfect cure in the shortest time and with the least inconvenience possible.

HAMILTON'S
Worm destroying Lozenges,

Which have, within nine months past, relieved upwards of EIGHTEEN THOUSAND PERSONS of all ages in various complaints arising from worms and from fulness or obstructions in the stomach and bowels.

This medicine bears no analogy whatever to others of similar title so commonly comp'aised of, as operating with a degree of violence, sufficient, not only to kill worms, but sometimes to endanger the patient's life; on the contrary, a peculiar excellence of this remedy is, its being suited to every age and constitution, contains nothing but what is perfectly innocent, and is so mild in its operation, that it cannot injure the most delicate pregnant lady, or the tenderest infant of a week old, should no worms exist in the body; but will, without pain or griping, cleanse the stomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offensive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal disorders.

☞ At the place of sale may be seen many remarkable cases of cures, the authenticity of which any person may ascertain, either by letter or personal application—not being performed in Europe, nobody knows where—but at home.

Persons wishing to procure any of the above medicines genuine, must apply ONLY as above—and likewise observe, that the signature of Lee & Co. (who are appointed the general agents for the United States) is pasted on the outside of each, without which they cannot be genuine.

At the above place may be likewise had,
GOWLAND's LOTION.

CHURCH's COUGH DROPS.

ANDERSON's PILLS, &c. &c.

Wholesale purchasers allowed a liberal profit by application to Lee & Co. Market street, Baltimore; who will punctually execute all orders.

January 15. 2avtf

One Thousand Five Hundred
DOLLARS

WAS delivered to the POSTMASTER here, in the POST-OFFICE, on the evening of Tuesday the 27th ult. in a LETTER directed to Mr. *John Mills*, Merchant, BALTIMORE, containing two *ALEXANDRIA BANK NOTES*, No. 4320, in favour of *William Taylor*, and dated 30th *April*, 1798, for ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS, and No. 4522, in favour of *John P. Pleasants*, and dated the 10th of *December*, 1798, for FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS; which letter has been SUPPRESSED in a POST-OFFICE, and the BANK NOTES taken out——as the PUBLIC MAIL was not STOPPED, MOLESTED, or ROBBED.

Bankers and merchants are particularly requested to watch the circulation of said notes, and stop them; and any person giving such information as will lead us to our money, shall have FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS reward.

WILSON & SWANN.

Fredericksburg, (Virg.) Sept. 10.

☞ All Printers in the United States, are requested to publish the above, and we will pay them.

ENGRAVING,
By TRENCHARD & WESTON,
IN THE FOLLOWING BRANCHES, viz.

PORTRAIT and Landscape, Maps, Charts, Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes, Type and Wood Cuts, Seal Cuttings, Jewellery and Silver work, &c. Every article in the above line will be executed with neatness and dispatch, and on the most reasonable terms by applying at the south west corner of Fourth and Spruce streets.

N. B.—Orders from abroad will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

January 10. taw4w.

NOTICE.

THE OFFICE

OF the Treasurer of the Corporation for the City is kept at No. 100, South Eighth streets opposite the Horse Market, where all application, as respects the business of that Office must be made.

JAMES E. SMITH, *Treasurer.*

January 20. taw2w.

REPOSITORY
FOR THE SALE OF
HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE Subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he continues to keep his stables in Seventh, near Market Street, for the reception of Horses and Carriages at private sale. From his long experience and knowledge of horses, and the confidence his fellow citizens have placed in him for a number of years past, he flatters himself he may be of essential service to those who may employ him in that way—They may be assured every exertion in his power shall be done for the mutual advantage of both seller and buyer.

Horses taken in at livery on as low terms as any in the city, and particular care taken of them.

WILLIAM DAVIDSON.

January 23. d3m.th-f.tf.

NOTICE.

To all persons who own unseated Lands in Franklin County, State of Pennsylvania:

THAT they come forward and pay their respective Taxes, (as there is a number of years now due) to PATRICK CAMPBELL, Esq. Treasurer for said County—If they do not, we will be obliged to proceed to make sale of them agreeably to law.

JAMES IRVIN,
JOHN HALLIDAY,
NATHAN M'DOWEL. } Com'rs.

Commissioner's office.
Chambersburgh, Jan. 1, 1800. } 1aw3m.

THE SUBSCRIBER
Having explored the Land laid off for satisfying the Warrants due to the Officers and Soldiers who served in the war between the United States and Great Britain,

PROPOSES to locate Warrants to the best advantage, on being allowed a reasonable compensation. He will attend at Philadelphia at the time of locating; and as not less than 4000 acres can be registered or located, will receive any number of warrants less than that amount, and class them with others so as to make up the quantity required.

The subscriber proposes also to attend on the land immediately after locating, and shew any section in which he may be employed.

☞ Letters or warrants addressed to Alexander Addison, Esq. Pittsburgh, until the 1st day of February next, or to the subscriber at Matthew M'Connell's, No. 141 Chesnut street, Philadelphia, until the 12th day of Feb. next, will be attended to.

WM. M'CLUNEY.

January 16 cot12f

TO THE
Holders of Military Land Warrants.

ZACHARIAH BIGGS
AND
JOHN MATHEWS

OFFER their services to the holders of military land warrants, to make the location on the 17th of February next, agreeably to the advertisement of the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, relative thereto. They will receive a less quantity of warrants than for four thousand acres, and arrange them with others, so as to complete that number (which makes a location or quarter township) and have them registered.—They each surveyed a district of the military tract, and have since explored the interior parts of the townships and sections, and will be able to designate with precision, the preference in the choice of the several locations or quarter townships throughout the whole body of the military lands—One tenth part of the land will be demanded for making the location, &c. to be taken by lot in such manner that their proportion of a section or quarter township will lie together. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber, at No. 9, south Fifth street, two doors above the Secretary of State's office, where satisfactory general information relative to the army laws may be obtained.

JOHN MATHEWS.

January 17 ¶ 3taw3w

TO BE SOLD,

THREE or four lots of about 30 or 40 acres each, more or less as may suit a purchaser. On each of which there is a good situation for a house—viz. one on the river Delaware, suitable either for a gentleman's seat, or for a person who might wish to engage in the lumber business having a good landing. One commanding a good view of the river from the highest ground between the Pennypack and Poquessin creeks; and another on the Bristol Road. Enquire of Mr. Gilpin near the 11 mile stone on the said road.

ALSO
FOUR LOTS,

Of about 10 acres each with good situations for building; one of which is suitable for a tan-yard, and has a small stone house and a young bearing orchard on it, on the Newtown road near Snider's mill about 10 miles from Philadelphia, and one other lot of about 30 acres on the Pennypack—Enquire of Jonathan Clift who lives on the premises or of Mr. Gilpin.

Possession will be given in the spring, but building materials may be collected sooner.

November 8 2awtf.

Lodging and Breakfast,

FOR one or two single Gentlemen, in a genteel private family, with the use of a neat front Parlour, and Board for Servants may be had at No. 28 north Fifth street.

November 26.

ALL PERSONS

INDEBTED to the Estate of JOHN WHARTON, late of the City of Philadelphia, Merchant, deceased, are requested to pay the same, and those having demands against his Estate, to produce their accounts legally attested to

KEARNY WHARTON,
Acting Executor, No. 111, *Spruce street.*

November 11. dtf.

A Quantity of Dry Goods
ARE WANTED,

FOR which real Estate in the Northern Liberties of this city, (a good Stand for Business) will be given in payment; the title is clear and good, and is now for a short time let, but possession will be given in about six months.

☞ Enquire at the Office of this Gazette.

December 17 cotf

To be Sold at Public Vendue,
On the 1st day of February next, on the premises,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION,
(The property of the subscriber.)

SITUATED about two miles from Newtown, the county town of Bucks, on the main road leading to Yardley's Ferry, on the Delaware, about four miles from the latter place, and about twenty five from Philadelphia, containing 121 acres, the whole under good fence and in high culture. There are on the premises a convenient two story Stone House, with a commodious Stone Kitchen adjoing a stone spring house, over an excellent spring, a few paces from the door, with convenient out houses, &c. &c. The elegancy of the situation, and the excellent natural qualities of this farm, render it an object worthy the attention of the Farmer and Gentleman.

☞ The terms may be known previous to the day of sale from the subscriber.

NICHOLAS WYNKOOP, or
CHRISTIAN WIRTZ, Jun.

Newton, January 11. to3tw.

TWO or three Gentlemen with their servants, may be accommodated with Lodgings and Breakfast, and two furnished rooms, at No. 83 north Fifth Street.

November 27. w&stf

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.
March 11*th*, 1799.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

Pursuant to the act of Congress passed on the 1st day of June, one thousand, seven hundred and ninety six, entitled "an act regulating the grants of land appropriated for military services, and for the society of United Brethren for propagating the gospel among the Heathen;" and the act supplementary to the said recited act passed on the second day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninetynine—*to wit:*

I.

THAT the tract of Land herein after described, namely, "beginning at the North West corner of the seven ranges of townships, and running thence fifty miles due south, along the western boundary of the said ranges;—thence due West to the Main Branch of the Scioto river; thence up the Main Branch of the said river to the place where the Indian boundary line crosses the same;—thence along the said boundary line to the Tuscaroras branch of the Muskingum river at the crossing place above Fort Lawrence; thence *down* the said river, to the point where a line run due west from the place of beginning, will intersect the said river; thence along the line so run to the place of beginning;" has been divided into townships of five miles square, and fractional parts of townships; and that plats and surveys of the said townships and fractional parts of townships are deposited in the offices of the Register of the Treasury and Surveyor General, for the inspection of all persons concerned.

II.

The holders of such warrants as have been or shall be granted for military services performed during the late war, are required to present the same to the Register of the Treasury, at some time prior to the twelfth day of February in the year, one thousand eight hundred, for the purpose of being registered; No registry will however be made of any less quantity than a quarter township, or four thousand acres.

III.

The priority of location of the warrants which may be presented and registered in manner aforesaid, prior to the 12th day of February in the year one thousand eight hundred, will immediately after the said day, be determined by lot, in the mode described by the act first recited.

IV.

The holders of registered warrants, shall on Monday the 17th day of February, in the year 1800, in the order of which the priority of location shall be determined by lot as aforesaid, personally, or by their agents, designate in writing at the office of the Register of the Treasury, the particular quarter townships elected by them respectively, and such of the said holders as shall not designate their locations on the said day, shall be postponed in locating such warrants to all other holders of registered warrants.

V.

The holders of warrants for military services sufficient to cover one or more quarter townships or tracts of four thousand acres each; shall, at any time after Monday the 17th day of February, 1800 and prior to the first day of January, 1802, be allowed to register the said warrants in manner aforesaid, and forthwith to make locations therefor on any tract or tracts of land not before located.

VI.

All warrants or claims for lands on account of military services, which shall not be registered and located before the first day of January, 1802, are by the supplementary act of Congress herein before recited, passed on the second day of March, 1799, declared to be forever barred.

Given under my hand at Philadelphia, the day and year above mentioned.

OLIVER WOLCOTT.
Sec. of the Treasury.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.
May 29*th*, 1799.

THE proprietors of certificates issued for subscriptions to the Loan bearing interest at eight per centum per annum, are notified, that at any time after payment shall have been made of the 5th instalment, which will become due during the first ten days of the month of July ensuing, Certificates of Funded Stock may at their option be obtained at the Treasury or Loan Offices, respectively, for the amount of the four first instalments, or one moiety of the sums expressed in the subscription certificates:—No certificates of Funded Stock will however be issued for less than one hundred dollars.

Such subscription certificates as may be presented at the Treasury or Loan Offices in consequence of the foregoing arrangement, will be indorsed and distinctly marked so as to denote, that a moety of the stock has been issued.

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treasury.

MEDFORD AND WILLIS,
Have received since their late Advertisement—

282 Crates Queens Ware,
200 Casks Nails,
6 Trunks Madras Pullicatts,
2 Cases Gloves,
1 Trunk Silk Hosiery,
1 Bale Superfine Broad Cloaths,
16 Bales White, Blue and Green, Kendal Cottons,
10 Bales Bocking Baize,

ON HAND,

2 Bales Spotted and Green Rugs,
1 Trunk Scarlet Cardinals,
2 Bales Sail Canvas,
5 Trunks Ginghams,
11 Tons Petersburg Hemp,

** Orders, remittances or communications for the following Houses, for whom Medford and Wills are agents, may still pass through their medium, viz.

John and Robert Holt and Co.—Rockdale.
William Dibbs—Leicester.
Claud Johnson—Birmingham.

Enquire of
JOHN DORSEY.

December 10. 3aw8w.

Fashionable Millinery.

ELIZA M'DOUGALL,
NO. 134, *MARKET-STREET,*

HAS just received per ship Thomas Chalkley and Adriana, from London, an elegant assortment of the most fashionable MILLINERY, viz.

Chemille rosette FEATHERS
Fancy flowers
Black tiffany flowers
Wreaths
Pink, yellow and blue crape, full dress caps
Do. do. and do. Nelson's bonnets
Infant's pipe straw bonnets
Maid's fancy do. do.
Women's do. do. do.
Do. do. shades
Do do hats
Fancy bugle shoe roses
Do. do. trimmings
Black, white, blue, yellow, pink and orange crape
Black, white and green gauze veils
Do. gauze cloaks

N. B. And per Harmony, just arrived, a further assortment of Millinery.

June 26 cotf.

BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA,
December 31, 1799.

THE STOCKHOLDERS of the *Bank of Pennsylvania*, are hereby notified that their Annual Meeting will be held at the Bank on Friday the 31st day of January next, at ten o'clock.

And the Stockholders of the said Bank, are also notified, that an election of nineteen Directors to serve for one year, will be held at the Bank on Monday the 3d day of February next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

JONATHAN SMITH, Cashier.

Extract from the seventh section of the Act of Incorporation.

"Article 2nd. Not more than fourteen of the Directors elected by the Stockholders and actually in office, exclusive of the President, shall be eligible for the next succeeding year; but the Director who shall be President at the time of an election may always be re-elected."

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE
About 25 *acres of Land,*

LAYING on the east side of the Falls Road.—On the East it is bounded by property belonging to Mr. Tench Francis, sen.—on the south, by a road of two perches, and on the north by a lane, which separates it from Mr. M'Call. It is proposed to divide this land into 3 equal parts in order to suit the purchasers.

Also, 31 acres, situated on the west side of Germantown road, adjoining Masters's estate, being part of the property of the late Samuel Mifflin.

For terms apply to Samuel Mifflin, corner of Market and 11th streets.

January 24. dtf.

City Commissioner's Office.
January 1, 1800.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the following arrangements are made by the Board for the more effectual cleansing of the City:—

District No. 1. Nicholas Hicks, from the north side of Vine, to the South side of Mulberry street.
2. Hugh Roberts from the south side of Mulberry, to the south side of Chesnut street.
3. Joseph Claypoole, from the south side of Chesnut to the north side of Spruce street.
4. Isaac Jones, from the north side of Spruce to the south side of Cedar street.

When any PUMPS are out of order to the southward of High street, apply to Thomas Dixey, in fifth near Cedar street, or Godfrey Gebler in Fourth between Chesnut and Walnut streets; and for the northern part of the city to Isaiah Dixey in Eighth between Sassafras and Vine streets; Nicholas Heiss in Fifth near Vine street, or to either of the City Commissioners.

Meetings of the Commissioners on every Tuesday afternoon, 3 o'clock, at the Old Court House.

January 17. 3aw2w.

ANY Person or Persons, wishing to avail themselves of any opportunity of having a person well calculated to perform the necessary avocation of a DUN, will hear of one, by leaving a line at the Office of this Gazette, directed to A. B.

Any recommendations necessary can be given.

January 22. dtf

Valuable Property for Sale,

In Chesnut, near Sixth street, directly opposite CONGRESS HALL,

A LOT of ground, about 21 feet front in Chesnut street and 73 feet in depth, whereon is a good frame house, now in the tenure of Samuel Benge subject to a ground rent of 20s. per annum.

The advantageous situation of this property requires no comments, for it must be known, there are few in this city to equal it, an unexceptionable title will be made to the purchaser. Apply to

JAMES GIRVAN,
no. 198, Chesnut street, next door to the premises.

march 5 tu th sa tf

JUST RECEIVED,
From the BOSTON Manufactory,
A QUANTITY OF
WINDOW GLASS,
Of different sizes,
FOR SALE
By ISAAC HARVEY, Jun.

N. B. Any size or sizes that may be wanted cut larger than 18 by 12 can be had from said manufactory, on being ordered; and attention given to forward on any orders that may be left for that purpose—Apply at No. 9, South Water-street, as above.

july 8 dtf

TERMS
Of Richard Folwell, in Philadelphia,
FOR SUBSCRIBING TO THE
JOURNALS OF CONGRESS,
From the commencement
Of the American War, in 1774, *to the present time,*
INCLUDING
The Reports of Heads of Departments, of Committees, and other Official and Private Papers of that Body, now first permitted to be made public.

TERMS.

THE work will be printed on a fine paper, and a new neat type, in large octavo.

Each volume will contain above 500 pages, neatly bound and lettered.

Uniformity in size, paper, and binding, will be observed throughout the work; so that, while the subscribers become possessed of a valuable record, an ornament may be added to their libraries.

The price to subscribers will be 2 dolls. 75 cts. per volume, in boards, and 3 dolls. whole bound, but, as the publisher does not intend to print manmore than the number subscribed for, a considerable rise on the price may be expected to non-subscribers.

Each volume will contain about one third less of letter-press than the original edition; but, as the publisher is not yet enabled to determine the extent of the Private Journals, which he may be allowed to make public, he cannot ascertain the number of volumes which will comprise the work.

☞ *Payments to be made on delivery of each volume.*

Subscribers will have it at their option, either to subscribe for the whole of the Journals, up to the present time, or to those only of the Old Congress prior to the organization of the Federal Government.

IN all countries, the proceedings in the commencement of their governments, are lost in darkness and obscurity, owing to a carelessness, in the succeeding generations, to preserve the public records, and the attention of the nation, in those rude ages, being called off from their domestic concerns, to engage in wars and conquest. Of what infinite value would the laws of Alfred be, had they been transmitted to our days? Time, that destroys every thing, enhances the value of well authenticated public records, and renders them almost inestimable. It is hoped, that Americans will, therefore, chearfully contribute their assistance in transmitting to posterity the labours of their ancestors—founders of the Columbian nation.

*** The work will certainly be advanced with expedition and promptitude. The following will show the support it has already acquired:

"*Philadelphia, June* 15, 1798.

"To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

"The MEMORIAL of the Subscribers, Citizens, &c. of Philadelphia,

"*Respectfully sheweth,*

"That having, in our respective avocations, frequent occasions to recur to the Journals of Congress, we experience inconveniences by the scarcity of them: That we understand that Richard Folwell, printer, of Philadelphia, has had it in contemplation to print that public record; and that he hath obtained partial countenance from many individuals; but that he has delayed prosecuting the work, in expectation of encouragement from government, that may adequately indemnify him. We, therefore, respectfully solicit, as the publication is necessary to be disseminated among public bodies that Congress will, in their wisdom render him such additional encouragement, to that which he has obtained from private individuals, as to enable him to proceed with the work, so that your Memorialists may be enabled to purchase copies of that record for themselves.

Thomas M'Kean, John D. Coxe, Charles Heatly, Samson Levy, T. Ross, Wm. Moore Smith, John Read jun. William Tilghman, John F. Mifflin, Joseph B. M'Kean, John Beckly, W. Sergeant, John Thompson, Jared Ingersoll, Jasper Moylan, William Rawle, J. Thomas, William Levis, James Gibson, M. Keppele, Moses Levy, Robert Porter, George Davis, John Hallowell, James Oldden, Walter Franklin, James Milnor, John C. Wells John L. Leib, Alexander J. Dallas, Joseph Reed, Thomas Willing, Samuel M. Fox, John Nixon, Robert Waln Robert H. Dunkin, John Ewing, Jun. Edward Pennington, Hilary Baker, William Nichols, William Young, Robert Campbell Septimus, Claypoole James Crukshank, Mathew Carey, Henry K. Helmuth, Peter De Haven, John Dunlap, Edward Shoemaker, John R. Smith, William Hall, David C. Claypoole, Thomas Armstrong, Samuel H. Smith, John Fenno.

"True copy from the original Memorial, presented to the House of Representatives of the United States, on Monday, the 18th of June 1798:

"WILLIAM LAMBERT, for
"JONATHAN W. CONDY, CLERK."

"RESOLVED by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives be authorized and directed, to subscribe, on such terms as they may deem eligible, for the use of the Senate and House of Representatives, for four hundred Copies of the Journals of Congress, which are proposed to be published by Richard Folwell and such number of copies of deficient volumes of the set now in print, as may be necessary to complete the same.

JONATHAN DAYTON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JAMES ROSS,
President of the Senate pro tempore.

Approved, March 2d, 1799.
JOHN ADAMS,
President of the United States.

may 20. 12awtf

LOTS
In the City of Washington.

A NUMBER of Lots in the city of Washington, the titles of which are unquestionable, their situations various, some pretty contiguous to the Capitol, are offered

FOR SALE.

☞ For viewing the Plots, and for terms, apply to

BONSAL & SHOEMAKER,
No. 124 south Fourth street.

Phila. January 20. co8t

PRINTED BY *J. W. FENNO.*